

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951 - 1952

DATE DIST. 7 Jul 1952

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSES OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 USC, U. S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS OF CHINA

This report on the development of culture and education in the minority nationality areas is mainly based on the official reports submitted by the chairmen of the Nationality Affairs Committees of the regional areas to the second plenary session of the Commission of the Affairs of Nationalities, Central People's Government, held during 14 - 31 December 1951. Although claims are made that much has been accomplished in the establishing of schools, it is admitted that there is still a serious shortage of teachers as well as textbooks in the minority nationality languages to meet adequately the educational requirements of the minority nationalities.

Northwest China

The report of Wang Feng, chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Northwest China Military and Administrative Committee, which was published in the 10 February 1952 Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, reported the following on the establishment of schools and their enrollments:

"There are now 27 middle schools and 2,214 primary schools for the minority nationalities in Northwest China with an enrollment of 4,951 and 300,000 students, respectively, an over-all increase of about 33 percent over the pre-liberation days.

"In Sinkiang alone there are 1,877 schools, including primary and middle schools and universities, with a total enrollment of 298,500 students. These figures represent a 12-percent increase in the number of schools and a 50-percent increase in the number of students since the pre-liberation period.

"In Ningsia the primary school enrollment of Moslem students jumped from 8,913 in 1950 to 10,246 in 1951, an increase of 15 percent. The enrollment in the Mongolian primary school in Ting-yuan-ying rose from 50 in 1950 to 200 in 1951.

- 3 -

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED

[illegible]

RESTRICTED

STAT

"At the Moslem University in Sian the enrollment of 17 students in 1949 increased to 34 by the first half of 1951. There were only 70 minority nationality middle school students in Sian in 1949, but the number increased to over 110 by the first half of 1951. The increase in the number of primary grade students was even greater: in the first part of 1949 there were only 601 students, but this number climbed to 1,437 by the first part of 1951, a 139-percent increase.

"During the winter of 1950 - 1951, some 328,800 minority nationalities attended winter schools in Sinkiang, Tsinghai, and Ningsia. In Sinkiang alone there were 6,679 winter classes with 256,000 students attending. After the close of the winter classes nearly 2,700 students in Urumchi transferred to regular schools for further studies. More than 600 underprivileged Moslem youths and adults registered in spare-time schools in Sian while over 2,000 participated in newspaper reading clubs. The 11 monasteries in Sian also organized cultural and political study groups."

Regarding publications, translations, radio broadcasting, and moving pictures, the report continued:

"In Sinkiang at the close of 1951, 83 different books were translated into Uighur and 38 into Kazakh. Among those translated, 25 were published in Uighur and Kazakh, and over 158,000 copies were issued. Up to October 1951, 50 different selections of the writings of Mao Tse-tung were translated of which ten were published in Uighur. After the publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, the Sinkiang People's Government set up a committee to translate and publish this work into the Uighur, Kazakh, and Mongolian languages.

"There are 17 minority nationality language newspapers published in the Northwest China with a total circulation of 100,000. In Sinkiang there are 14 newspapers published in the Uighur, Kazakh, Mongolian, Russian, and Sibo languages. In Tsinghai there is one Tibetan newspaper. The Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Northwest China Military and Administrative Committee publishes a Tibetan and a Mongolian newspaper.

"All localities have begun paying attention to radio broadcasting. Sinkiang has set up seven wired relay broadcasting points which use the Uighur, Kazakh, and Russian languages.

"Moving pictures were used among the minority nationalities to promote and coordinate medical and trade work. Technicolor and sound moving pictures which are shown only in key areas were welcomed by the minority nationality audiences."

The report concluded:

"But it should be pointed out that our efforts have a long way to go before we can catch up with the needs of the minority nationalities, especially in the matter of using the minority nationality languages for the publication of books, newspapers, and periodicals. We are especially delinquent in research on the history, culture, and traditional arts of the minority nationalities, and as yet no earnest start has been made in these directions.

"The number of primary grade teachers is insufficient to meet the demand. Hereafter, we ought to emphasize this matter."

Southwest China

The Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao on 11 February 1952 published the report of Wang Wei-chou, chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Southwest China Military and Administrative Committee, which claimed that the total school

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

enrollment of minority nationalities has now reached 135,000 and that more than 3,000 minority nationality cadres were trained in 1951. Sections of his report dealing with educational and cultural developments in this region follow:

"The entire region has established seven minority nationality middle schools, one minority nationality normal school, and nearly 700 minority nationality primary schools. There are now 135,000 minority nationality students attending primary and middle schools and universities.

"In 1951, three minority nationality academies were established, and all types of cadre classes which trained more than 3,000 minority nationality cadres were organized."

In the related fields of publication and radio broadcasting Wang Wei-chou's report said:

"The Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Southwest China Military and Administrative Committee publishes a bilingual Tibetan and Chinese Southwest China Nationality Pictorial Magazine, of which five numbers have been published, and the Southwest China Nationality News Letter, of which four issues have already been published.

"Once a week, there is a special Tibetan broadcast to propagandize the agreement on the method for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. In addition to this, teams were sent out to the minority nationality areas to show moving pictures and stereopticon slides."

The Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao of 24 April 1952 reported that the first class of the Southwest China Minority Nationality Academy at Cheng-tu was graduated on 15 April 1952. According to this report, 25 nationalities were represented among the 500 graduating students, most of whom were assigned to work among the minority nationalities in Yunnan, Kweichow, Siskang, and West Szechwan while some were assigned to Peiping and others remained for further studies. This press dispatch also pointed out that:

"The second class of students at the Kweichow Provincial Minority Nationality Academy and at the Yunnan Minority Nationality Academy has started. The first class at these two academies trained over 700 selected minority nationality cadres, most of whom returned to their minority nationality localities to participate in all types of construction work under the leadership of the people's government."

Central-South China

Only a brief reference to cultural and educational developments in Central-South China was contained in the report of Chang Chih-i, chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Central-South China Military and Administrative Committee, which was published in the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 February 1952. Pertinent sections of this report said:

"Old primary schools have been restored and new ones built in all the minority nationality localities. In addition, evening schools, literacy classes, and training classes have been started while a quota for minority nationality students has been set up in all middle schools. The Central-South China Military and Administrative Committee has established a minority nationality academy. A minority nationality class has been started at Nan-fang University in Kwangtung, which is preparing to establish a minority nationality academy. Hunan Revolutionary University has started a minority nationality cadre training class."

- E N D -

- 3 -

RESTRICTED